

# RICH, ARRESTED AS FUGITIVE 19 YEARS FROM N.Y.

Carleton Hudson, Pillar of Moody Church, Chicago, Said to Be C. H. Betts.

## CONGRESSMAN'S WIDOW CHARGES BIG SWINDLE

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Carleton Hudson, man of mystery and wealthy financial operator, who in an expensive suit in the First National Bank Building was released in \$2,500 bail to-night to await the arrival of officers from New York.

Hudson was arrested this afternoon as a fugitive from justice at the request of acting District Attorney Delehanty of New York on complaint of Henry S. Cook, 28 Park Row, New York, attorney for Dr. Charles W. Sanders, whose uncle, the late Joshua Sanders, was on the board of Carleton Hudson Betts, who fled New York in 1895.

Dr. Sanders and his attorneys assert that Carleton Hudson Betts, alleged fugitive from justice, swindler and confidence man, is one and the same man as Carleton Hudson of Chicago, for twenty years a pillar of Moody Church and a dispenser of charities.

Carleton Hudson lives at 52 Elm street in a fine home, with his wife and daughter and son Tony, 20 years old. His banking transactions have been publicly noted as covering amounts as high as \$250,000 and he is known to financiers throughout the West as a man of great wealth.

Noted for Philanthropy.

Mrs. Hudson's career in Chicago has been socially brilliant. She is a leader in charitable and philanthropic work, ably seconding her husband's openhanded largess to the poor, conducted through the medium of Moody Church. Mr. Hudson's contributions to the church have been as large as to earn for him the united commendations of the directors and the grateful confidence of Pastor R. Y. Wolley, who declares feelingly that he believes Hudson to be a splendid Christian gentleman.

Hudson is scheduled to appear before the Federal bar in Minneapolis next week in answer to a charge of having swindled Mrs. Caroline M. King, an aged and helpless but very wealthy woman, out of \$200,000, the course of which was years ago, when of misrepresentations and threats veiled under a cloak of religious interest and sympathy.

Mrs. King is more than 80 years old. She is the widow of Col. H. H. King, one-time Republican Congressman from Minnesota. King died in 1900 and his widow inherited the estate, then said to be worth \$1,000,000.

Met Her in 1901.

In 1901 Hudson made the acquaintance of Mrs. King and, it is charged, revealed to her the alleged fact that during his later life King had three women friends, Ella C. Aldrich, Elizabeth Sanders and Ella B. Maher, who formerly was Miss Stevens.

King established a trust fund for the three women of \$30,000, the money being invested in South Side Chicago real estate. Hudson was influential in having Mrs. King appoint Louis Ehle, his own associate, her attorney.

Frequently thereafter she consulted Hudson about it and advanced him money. Through these dealings, she alleges, he gained control of her business affairs. At one point, she charges, by use of forged letters which were sent to cost officers on her granddaughter, he obtained many thousands of dollars from her. She paid the money, she believed, to hush up a scandal which Hudson said would be exposed.

In the litigation over the Chicago property, which Ehle, Hudson's associate, represented Mrs. King, Hudson himself financed the claims of Ella C. Aldrich, whose interests were directly opposed to Mrs. King.

Before Mrs. King realized what was happening, she charges, a valuable business block in Minneapolis was taken away from her and lodged in the ownership of Hudson's wife and daughter. The South Side property in Chicago, it is charged, also passed into Hudson's possession.

Aided by Prayers.

By prayers and exhortations, by reading from the Bible and under the influence of force, Mrs. King alleges, Hudson kept her in terror and subjection for twelve years, robbing her of means of checks and evoked legal documents of nearly every dollar she possessed.

One of the notable recent events in Hudson's career is his suit against Louis P. Ehle, former president of the Kensington Club, for \$125,000, which, he asserts, he lent Ehle while the latter was nominal head of a \$2,000,000 cotillion of companies owned by Louis P. Swift, a former Armour and other wealthy capitalists.

A St. Watson, former judge and Hudson's office partner, alleges he also lent Ehle \$125,000 without other security than the promise of Ehle. Hudson and Watson assisted Ehle but Ehle the money because he had the head of the cotillion. They therefore included Ehle's backers in the suit.

Another interesting case now pending against Hudson is that of Mrs. John B. Johnson, a music teacher of 1810 Lake street, Chicago. Mrs. Johnson alleges that the cotillion, which she had been told was a gift from her on certain occasions.

Hudson, counsel is Clarence Darrow, moved throughout the country as an attorney for labor interests.

At the Hudson residence, in the exclusive North Side district, a maid reported to the doorman tonight and said that a family was out and that she had been waiting for the arrest.

Known Well Here to Hile.

Carleton Hudson Betts, as he was known to the police of New York city, fled to several cities twenty years ago, and how to hide, for it is nearly twenty years since the police began searching for him after his indictment for forgery had been moved to trial. The arrest in Chicago yesterday came about

# WHAT, BROADWAY A STREET? NO, MERELY A CONVULSION

Post Office a Creator of Dismal Thoughts; Columbus Circle and Times Square? Ugh! Architect Brunner Tells Civic League.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Declaring "that Broadway is not a street; it is a convulsion," and asserting that New York city, considered from an architectural viewpoint was a good subject for reform in city planning, Arnold W. Brunner, a New York architect, addressed the tenth annual convention of the American Civic Association to-day on "Our Surroundings and Their Influences."

Mr. Brunner declared that architects are "the scene painters of the world"; that the scenery is the "architectural background of great events which remain as records, important as the pages of history, and perhaps more convincing."

"George McClellan, when Mayor of New York," said the speaker, "once said that if a man arose from a bench in City Hall Park and happened to look to the north he would be made happier and better by the sight of the City Hall, but if he chanced to look the other way, his vision was greeted by the post office, and even criminal thoughts to arise in his mind."

Try it. Stand at the side of the fountain in the middle of the park and glance through the trees at the lovely little Colonial City Hall and see if its charming proportions and simple beauty do not produce a different frame of mind from that which results from an inspection of the hideous post office with its bulbous and useless mansard roof, easily the worst of the late Mr. Mullen's creations.

Side Streets Ugly.

"Then see if you can preserve a happy and contented disposition when you walk through some of the neighboring noisy streets where ugliness and shabbiness vie with vulgarity. Yet this is the scenery to which we submit, the background of our daily lives."

"Let us take Broadway or a part of it as an example. Beginning at Fifty-ninth street we find Columbus Circle a grievous disappointment. Here is an intersection of important streets, an attenuated monument in the middle and an entrance to Central Park in the picture, but the surrounding buildings are distressing and there is no composition, no harmony. It goes all to pieces."

"Proceeding down town we find irreg-

ularity and disorder, the big and the little, the expensive and the shabby mixed on all sides; there is no rule to the game. The intensity of the struggle, the competition of commercial life, is everywhere painfully apparent and the result is a confused mass of incongruities."

"The Metropolitan Opera House, where the best operatic performances in the world are presented, has no setting at all and is squeezed in between a bank and a shop. Opposite and up and down for many blocks are hideous cheap structures built largely of galvanized iron and billboards."

"The larger and more pretentious buildings have facades with more or less successful attempts at designs, but their too conspicuous sides go bare. In its present state Broadway is not a street; it is a convulsion."

Chances Thrown Away.

"Every favorable chance for design has been thrown away and Times Square and Madison Square are conspicuous instances of neglected opportunities. Each one is capable of treatment that would make it a beauty spot in our crowded city. To mend them will require much effort."

"We become used to noises, upturned pavements, chaotic streets and the disregarded demands of order and beauty, but we need not become fatalists and meekly accept a distasteful environment into which destiny has changed to throw us."

"I have spoken of Broadway, not because it is an exaggerated instance but because it is typical of many streets in many cities."

"Happily a new movement called 'city planning' has come to our relief and we must make it plain that city planning properly understood is intended to prevent blighted districts, to prevent the ruin of our principal streets, to prevent the spoliation of our parks and squares."

"The future American cities will be beautiful and inspiring and Washington will lead them all. When city planning is pushed further, as it surely will be, the Lincoln memorial finished and the glorious Mall, lined with dignified buildings sweeps triumphantly up to the Capitol as a climax, we shall have a scene, a background worthy of the great deeds of a great nation."

RESTORES HER TO LIFE AFTER 10 MINS. DEATH

Surgeon Manipulates Woman's Heart Until the Lungs Resume Their Work.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—A modern wonder of medical science was consummated this afternoon at the Good Samaritan Hospital, according to the statements of three physicians who say that Mrs. Walter W. Akers of 1922 Gramercy place, wife of the California manager of the International Fruit Products Company, was restored to life after having been dead for ten minutes.

"The 'raising' was not from a theoretical death, or state of coma, as it is ordinarily understood," said Dr. P. M. Williams, who, with Dr. G. S. Hutchinson, performed the operation. "Mrs. Akers was dead, her heart had stopped its functioning; there was no pulse, the eyes were fixed in the glare which spells for every medical man the eternal sleep. The patient was unresponsive to the usual tests. The doctors went to work. Nurses began the administration of oxygen. Dr. Williams vigorously applied himself to producing artificial respiration."

Dr. Hutchinson then inserted his hand through the incision made in the abdominal wall until the diaphragm was reached. One finger caught the top of the heart; his thumb was at the bottom. A slight compression, another and another followed, until the physician's hand was feeling and stirring the organ in simulation of the heart's work. The lungs reluctantly again took up their burden."

After that the patient rallied with a marvelous rapidity. It is said that in a few minutes was so far recovered that it was necessary to administer new anesthetic in order that the original operation might be concluded. The operation lasted more than two hours.

Dr. Hutchinson said this evening that the patient was in normal and satisfactory condition, with every chance in her favor for a complete recovery.

A complete report of the case is to be made to medical authorities.

\$86,000 GONE, PRESIDENT HELD.

Head of Big Boston Pawnshop Accused of Larceny.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Following a five-hour conference at District Attorney Delehanty's office to-night William Cobb, president of the Commercial Loan Company of this city until this noon, was arrested to-night charged with the larceny on November 29 of \$86,000 from the concern, which is one of the largest pawnshops in the country. Cobb succeeded his father as president in 1910.

According to John P. Morse, a director, irregularities were called to the attention of the board several months ago. Investigation resulted in the discovery that in five years approximately \$150,000 worth of pledges had disappeared.

A meeting of the directors held to-day was followed by the announcement that Cobb had resigned.

Cobb, who was taken to the city prison for the night, has apparently lived a reserved life. He is unmarried. It is said he was born in New York city in 1871. His parents are Francis Davis Cobb and Katherine Sedgwick (Dewey) Cobb. He took his A. B. degree at Harvard College in 1894. In 1897 he was graduated from Boston University School and practiced law for some years.

# ALLIES RESUME GREAT BATTLE ON YSER FRONT

Official Silence Believed to Cover Important Movements.

## ALSACE FRONTIER POSTS CAPTURED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Government's silence as regards operations to-day in Belgium and northern France (an official characteristic when critical movements are in progress or are pending) bears out unofficial reports that fighting has been resumed on a large scale in Flanders, with the Allies on the offensive.

There are rumors here that the French and British have made notable advances between Dixmude and Arras; that the Allies found weak spots in the German lines in that region and proceeded energetically to force the fighting. The opinion persists that the Germans have been compelled to weaken their force in the west to strengthen their lines in Poland and that the time has come for the Allies to take the initiative.

The report of the afternoon, which referred to the fighting yesterday, mentioned no infantry fighting in Flanders or northern France, but stated that there were severe artillery exchanges at Yper and Ypres and from the east to the Somme. The report of the night completely ignored the situation in the north, which is believed, therefore, to have taken on new importance.

The only detailed news in the night report was to do with the situation at the east of the battle line, the region east of St. Mihiel and the French advance in Alsace. By occupying Les Menils, northeast of Pont-a-Mousson, the French continue a closing movement designed to cut the German line of communications with Metz. In Alsace the French made further progress, occupying Birmensdorf, which is north of the southeastern march to Mulhausen, occupying Birmensdorf, which is north of the southeastern march to Mulhausen, occupying Birmensdorf, which is north of the southeastern march to Mulhausen.

The only interesting news refers to developments on our right wing yesterday. On the right bank of the Moselle we have occupied Les Menils and the village of Xonville. In the Vosges our troops have taken Teuleux, south of the village of Le Bonhomme, which dominates the frontier crest and was used as an observatory by the Germans in Alsace. The station of Birmensdorf has been occupied and we are establishing ourselves on the line Aspach-Pont-a-Mousson.

[Les Menils is about thirteen miles north of Nancy and three miles from Pont-a-Mousson. It is within one mile of the German frontier.]

The earlier announcement, which summarized what the Government desired to reveal as regards the operations of yesterday, contained the news that the flooded district in Flanders now extends to the south of Dixmude. The Germans have been driven back to the sea coast, at Yper and in the region of Lens. There were infantry attacks by the Germans in the Argonne, but it is announced that these were repulsed. Along the cabinet have been no important movements. The text of the afternoon report is as follows:

In Belgium there was a rather lively artillery fire directed against the German lines to the south of Yper. The inundations have been extended to the south of Dixmude.

From the Lys to the Somme there has been a bombardment, particularly at Aix-Noyelles, where the French soldiers have been making extraordinary efforts to hold Zeelbrugge for a naval and Zeppelin base. It is reported that the allied fleet is continuing its effort to drive the Germans from the port.

There is much interest here as to the situation at Ostend and Zeelbrugge, but little news to keep the public in the dark. The Germans appear to be making extraordinary efforts to hold Zeelbrugge for a naval and Zeppelin base. It is reported that the allied fleet is continuing its effort to drive the Germans from the port.

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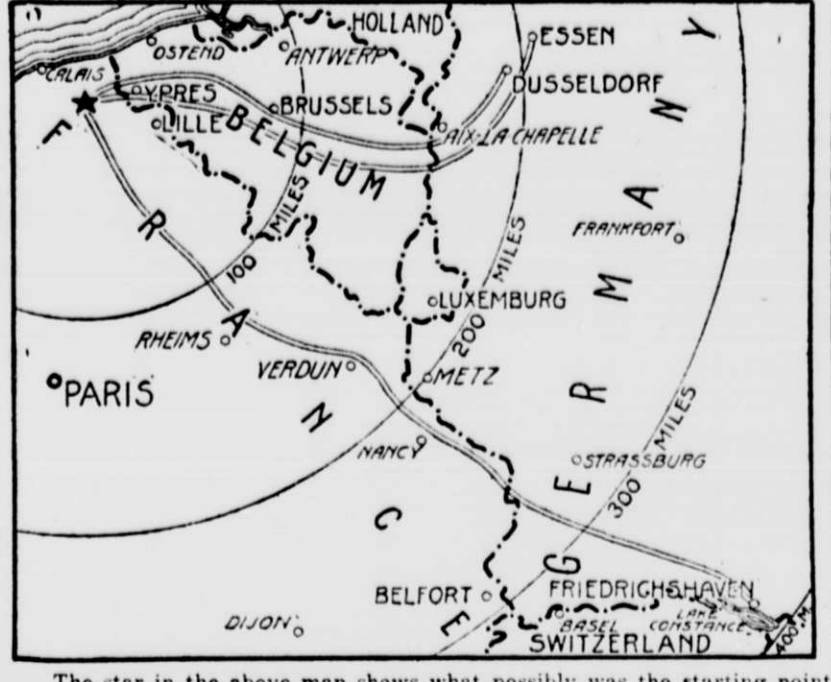
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# Aviator Drops Bomb on Krupp Factory at Essen

Hostile Airman Picks Out Buildings Where Great Cannon Are Built, According to Report From Berlin.



The star in the above map shows what possibly was the starting point of the aviators who have made three raids into Germany. The routes to Düsseldorf, Friedrichshaven and Essen probably taken by the aviators are shown by the double lines.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, Dec. 3.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague quotes a Berlin despatch which says that a hostile aviator dropped bombs yesterday on the Krupp works at Essen, in which cannon are manufactured.

The aviator escaped unhurt. The extent of the damage caused by the bombs has not been ascertained, according to the despatch.

There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor. The text is possible, but it would be a remarkable achievement. The shortest route to Essen, avoiding neutral territory, would be for the aviator to start from Nancy. This would involve a non-stop flight of 400 miles. The recent trip of the French aviator from Nancy to Friedrichshaven over neutral territory was over a distance of 240 miles.

Early in October three British aviators flew over Düsseldorf, after a flight of 100 miles, and dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed there, destroying a Zeppelin. On November 23 a group of three British aviators, headed by Commander E. F. Bridges, made an aerial attack on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshaven, on the coast of the North Sea. The attack was made after a 250 mile flight, 120 miles of which was over German territory.

The Krupp works at Essen, twenty-two miles northeast of Düsseldorf, make the big guns and other important equipment for the German army and navy and for other military establishments, railway materials and other steel manufactures, employing 38,000 workmen. The capital was increased recently to \$62,000,000. The present works were started by

Friedrich Krupp, who bought a small forge when he asked the Government to test a 3 pounder muzzle loading gun of cast steel, and followed it up with an exhibit at the London Exhibition of 1851 of a solid light of cast steel weighing two tons. The Essen works at once sprang into prominence.

Still Prussia refused to let the steel maker ship when he asked the Government to test a big gun which he said was superior to any then in use. He was told that the Prussian guns then in use could not be improved upon. Krupp then decided to have brought the gun to the attention of the French Government, which at once grasped at the opportunity of improving its armament, and the Prussian Government at once took steps to prevent France from getting the Krupp cannon. From that time on the fortune of the Krupp works was assured.

When prosperity came to the business, Krupp inaugurated the policy of buying steel and coal mines so as to have a constant supply of materials. Alfred Krupp died in 1887, and was succeeded by his son Friedrich Albert Krupp, who died in 1902, leaving the control of the works to his daughter, Bertha, now Frau Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach.

The increase of the German navy further increased the Krupp business and in 1905 Friedrich Krupp leased the German shipbuilding yard at Kiel, buying it outright in 1907. All the armor used in German warships and the artillery for both ships and land purposes, as well as part of the big ships of the German navy themselves, are built by the Krupp firm.

Essen, a city of some 230,000 inhabitants, practically depends on the Krupp works for its livelihood.

Italy admits that a force of hostile tribesmen have defeated a detachment of her troops in Tripoli. There is great concern in Rome regarding the outcome of the situation in Tripoli, where, it is alleged, German and Turkish agents have been stirring the tribesmen to revolt.

Premier Salandra of Italy announces that there is nothing in the present situation to justify the abandonment of his nation's policy of neutrality.

The latest eyewitness report of the fighting in Flanders and northeastern France frankly informs the British people that the job of beating the Germans will be a tremendous one. The report is a virtually an appeal for more recruits.

The British Government announces that Australian and New Zealand troops have been landed in Egypt for the defense of that colony and to complete their training for service in Europe.

# KAISER AGAIN ON OFFENSIVE ALONG VISTULA

Attempts Forward Move With Fresh Troops From Belgium and France.

## FEARED SECOND TRAP NEAR LODZ

Germans, Harassed on Two Sides, Fought Westward, Says Petrograd.

## RUSSIANS 8 MILES FROM CRACOW NOW

Report Occupation of Bartfeld, Hungary—1,200 Austrians Captured.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The Russian General Staff announces that the Germans have heavily reinforced their armies in Poland with troops sent from Belgium and France and have taken the offensive west of Lodz and southwest of Petrograd.

Petrograd correspondents of Roman and London newspapers telegraph that the Germans are slowly retreating toward Thorn and Posen and that the Russians are bombarding Cracow from the heights of Wieliczka, eight miles southeast of the city.

The German War Office finds nothing important enough to report from either the eastern or western front. Austria announces officially that her troops repulsed Russian attacks in western Galicia, that the Russians around Przemyśl are passive and that the battles in Hungary have come to no decision.

For the first time in many days the French Government in its night statement avoids mention of the situation in Belgium and northern France, and says merely that the French have made progress at the east of the battle line, east of St. Mihiel and in Alsace. Paris believes the silence of the Government bears out unofficial reports that the Allies are taking the offensive strongly in Flanders.

From German sources comes a lively account of a raid made by an enemy aviator upon the great Krupp ordnance works at Essen. Bombs were dropped upon cannon factories, but the extent of the damage is not mentioned in the report.

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RUSSIANS OCCUPY TOWN IN HUNGARY

Take Bartfeld, With 1,200 Prisoners, Petrograd Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Petrograd, Dec. 3.—The Russian General Staff announced tonight that the German armies west of Lodz and southwest of Petrograd have been reinforced with troops brought from Belgium and France and that the Germans are again attempting to advance toward the Vistula.

A Russian column has broken through the Dulich Pass in the Carpathians and has occupied the town of Bartfeld in Hungary, capturing a large number of Austrians and some machine guns. The text of the official report was as follows:

The fighting continues in certain districts. In the region of Lodz there are large forces of the enemy, principally troops transported in November from the western front, and Germany began the offensive yesterday in the region of Lubomerk, twelve miles west of Lodz, and of Szereow, thirty-seven miles southwest of Petrograd.

On the left bank of the Vistula (the region of Plesk) no substantial modification in the situation has taken place.

Beyond the Carpathians the Russians have taken Bartfeld, capturing eight officers, 1,200 men and six machine guns.

GERMANS FLEE LODZ.

Retreat in West Poland, Fearing Another Trap.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, Dec. 3.—The Russians seem to have resumed the offensive in western Poland and are driving the Ger-